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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2929)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0065 7113

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : VISHWA VAKIDDHAN

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

24/08/2024.

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre

Bhai Toya Mal

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2929)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three** Hours

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. असहमति की अभिव्यक्ति संसद के कामकाज का केंद्रीय तत्व है। इसके आलोक में, भारत की संसदीय व्यवस्था में विपक्ष के नेता (LoP) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Expression of dissent is central to the functioning of the Parliament. In light of this, discuss the role of the Leader of Opposition (LoP) in India's parliamentary system. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Parliamentary system is founded on principle of collective Responsibility, which can't be upheld without expression of Dissent. This is articulated by Leader of opposition.

Leader of opposition in India is a statutory position, endowed with Rank of cabinet who performs following role in Indian parliamentary system.

(1) Giving constructive criticism to govt policies - eg - through Question Hour, zero hour.

(2) He/She is part of crucial selection committee which appoints functio-

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

names who are custodian of Indian democracy eg- Election commission, NHRC.

(3) Provider alternate viewpoint and sometime Nudge govt in a positive direction.. eg- ~~Recent~~ withdrawal of controversial laws

(4) In times of crisis, assist the central government in forming a collective front to deal with challenge eg- Recent opposition support in Bangladesh crisis

(5) Makes the govt accountable and responsive to public needs.

Leader of opposition is a crucial check on govt power. However, it is a portion of trust and authority should be excercised in a constructive manner, not to obstruct day to day functions

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2. न्यायिक प्रक्रियाओं में प्रौद्योगिकी का समावेशन न्याय प्रदायगी के संदर्भ में पहुंच, क्षमता और दक्षता को किस प्रकार बढ़ा सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can the integration of technology into judicial processes enhance accessibility, capability, and efficiency in justice delivery? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The purpose of Judiciary in any political system is to ensure that 'Social contract' is upheld. In this context, Right to justice and timely and speedy one acquires significance.

Integration of technology into judicial process can be a force multiplier

① Accessibility

→ By reduce the distance gap, and reducing the cost of access

eg- Tele-Law provides online remedies.

→ It can lead to more inclusivity among different sectors of society

eg- PWD accessing the services

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Capability

→ Skill Development of Judges especially in respect of familiarity with judicial precedents, earlier cases.

eg- e-courts project aim to digitize the judicial precedents.

Efficiency

→ faster transmission of courts order to Police; Prisons.

eg- SUPACE technology.

→ Assist them in case allocation on the basis of expertise and skill

eg- SC is using AI to assist in case allocation.

However, challenges like Digital Divide, cost reduction needs to be tackled to ensure seamless integration of technology in justice delivery

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3. भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय ने केंद्रीकृत सत्ता एवं क्षेत्रीय स्वायत्तता को जटिल रूप से संतुलित करके भारत के संघवाद में अद्वितीय विषमता को बनाए रखा है। न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए प्रासंगिक पूर्ववर्ती निर्णयों की सहायता से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Supreme Court of India has upheld unique asymmetry in India's federalism by intricately balancing centralized authority and regional autonomy. Discuss with the help of relevant case laws. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Supreme court has acted as a balancing wheel of Indian federalism. It affirms the sui generis Nature of Indian federalism, by balancing centralized authority and Regional autonomy. This can be seen in various cases.

① S. R Bommai case - In this case, upheld secularism, federalism and Democracy as part of Basic structure.

The Power of President Rule was upheld, however, it can be reviewed, and if found mala fide can be revoked.

It resulted in sig unf

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cut reduction in average no of times President Rule has been proclaimed.

(2) The institution of Governor was dealt in case of Gangovind Pant vs Kaghukul tilak, where SC held that governor is not agent of union, and it is office of Dignity. His discretion is not Centre discretion

(3) In Recent Jammu and Kashmir case, SC, upheld the revocation of Article 370, and upheld the Power of govt under Article 2, 3 to change the territory.

Thus, Supreme court through various judgement, has upheld the unique asymmetry in Indian federalism

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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4. भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों के हितों के संरक्षण में राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Evaluate the effectiveness of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes in safeguarding the interests of the Scheduled Castes in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian constitution under Article 338A provides for National commission for scheduled castes. It was established through 89th CAA.

NCSC provides for securing Rights and safeguards provided to scheduled caste. It is endowed with powers of Civil court.

Evaluation of effectiveness

① Delay in filing of Report → The last Report was filled more than 5 year ago

② Presence of post-retirement job often for retired judges, Bureaucrats

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Dependency on Central govt for fund and functionaries.

(4) lack of consultation with the civil society.

(5) Overlapping mandate with various other institution. eg, whether violation of Rights will be dealt by NHRC, or NCSC.

(6) Intersectionality of Caste, Religion, gender, further complicate.

[Certain Measures]

- giving dedicated cadre
- charged expenditure to ensure financial autonomy
- filling of vacancies.

The role of NCBC is important to achieve the vision of B.R Ambedkar of social and economic democracy in line with constitutional

5. संसदीय समितियों के माध्यम से विधायिका के प्रति कार्यपालिका की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करना भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था की पहचान रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Executive accountability to the legislature through Parliamentary Committees has been the hallmark of the Indian political system. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian political system is founded on principle of Parliamentary form of govt of which collective responsibility of executive to legislature is a crucial element. (Article 75).

Though Parliament may lack expertise, consensus, and frequent disruption affect its functions Parliamentary committee answer importance.

Accountability through Parliamentary committee Hallmark of Indian political system.

① Consists of Both ruling from Ruling and opposition Parties. leading to more objective analysis

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(2) Rajya Sabha from both the Houses are its members thus affirming the Indian federalism character.

(3) Many crucial bills have been studied indepth by the Parliamentary committees eg → Digital Data protection Act.

However suffers from certain challenges

(1) Recommendatory Nature of Advice which central govt can reject

(2) Bill referral to committee is discretionary and in recent time the referral has declined (eg In 17th LS → only 16%).

(3) Short tenure of 1 year, without any additional remuneration Demotivate members As woodrow wilson has said, Congress in session, is congress in display, congress in committee is congress at work. [illegible]

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. भारत नागरिक चार्टर को किस प्रकार शासन में सुधार करने और नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाने का एक शक्तिशाली उपकरण बना सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can India make Citizens' Charter a powerful tool for improving governance and empowering citizens? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Citizen charter is a document which mention the services which are to be provided by the organisation to its customer, public

It is a powerful tool for improving governance and empowering citizen as it promote

(1) Accountability and transparency in term of service to be provided.

(2) efficient service delivery →

However suffer from challenges like

(1) lack of updation = many ministries has not updated their citizen charter

(2) No consultation with civil society in term of services

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to be provided. This has been highlighted by 2nd ARC

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) lack of grievance redressal mechanism as it is generally not mentioned or there is vacancy

(4) Frequent transfer of officials involved deteriorating expertise and motivation.

Thus steps like these can be taken

- Adoption of citizen charter, Mark as been done in UK
- under consultation with all stakeholders
- Incorporation of best ground practices followed state.
- This evaluates the working of citizen charter.

Thus, though citizen Charter is a powerful tool, certain reforms are needed

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7. कॉर्पोरेट दानकर्ता भारत में समग्र विकास को सुविधाजनक बनाने में NGOs की किस प्रकार सहायता करते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How do corporate donors aid NGOs in facilitating holistic development in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Non-govt organisation are part of realm of civil society, where concerned citizen form voluntary association to achieve societal welfare. eg- NGO Pratham in education.

Corporate donors are a crucial source of funding for NGO which aid in Holistic development of India

① Promotion of inclusive growth

→ Corporate aid NGOs, who are involved in sectors like poverty reduction, reducing gender violence, achieving universal Health, thus promoting inclusive growth

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eg- The Akshay Patra foundation helps govt in providing Mid-day meals

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Promotion of Accountability and transparency - through funding of those NGO, who perform social audit, mobilise social movement.

eg- NGO Pratham looks into status of fundamental education.

(3) Helps the govt in Policy formulation through crucial inputs. The corporate donors provide nudge to NGO's in relevant sectors.

(4) Reducing dependence on govt funding and promoting autonomy in their working.

However, Dr JB Kapat highlighted, that NGO, are often used to further anti-India interests

The diligence in donation need to be taken by corporate

8. POCSO अधिनियम के गुणों के बावजूद, इसकी मौजूदा कमियों को दूर करने के लिए क्या इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite its merits, should the POCSO Act be revisited to correct the existing inadequacies? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

POCSO Act aims towards prevention of children from sexual offences, through a strict, time-bound resolution of complain. It aims to ensure speedy justice, through fast track Tribunals, by providing for a detailed mechanism to deal with such crimes.

Merits

defines sexual exploitation, provides for stringent punishement ~~from~~ for person of trust committing crime; guidelines for awareness generation, and above all provide a child friendly legal mechanism.

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However, there are certain inadequacies like

(1) Increasing cases of consensual relationships between Minor.

(2) Police Apathy in registration of complaints under POCSO

(3) Misuse of provision by certain person with vested interest

(4) lack of awareness among vulnerable section like PwD; SC, ST

(5) The increasing digitalization of social life and emerging threats like Deepfake, Revenge porn are not covered.

Thus, in light of above demerits there is need to Revisit POCSO Act to achieve its objectives.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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9. चीन द्वारा वैश्विक स्तर पर रणनीतिक बंदरगाहों के अधिग्रहण के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मार्गों एवं आर्थिक संबंधों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण निहितार्थ हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

China's acquisition of strategic ports globally has significant implications for international trade routes and economic relations. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The global world order is shifting from Pan Americana to Pan Sinica where the middle kingdom wants to secure its Hegemony. In Quest for comprehensive National Power it is acquiring strategic ports globally eg- The Hambantota in Srilanka; Djibouti base; Gwadar port in Pak.

IMPLICATIONS FOR ~~REGIONAL~~ INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS.

① Threat to free, open and secure sea lines of communication eg. In south China sea, building overseas base.

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(2) Use as a strategic leverage to coerce other states. eg - China ~~internat~~ strategy of string of Pearls to encircle China in Indian-ocean.

(3) Weaponisation of interdependence for strategic gains. → The strategic ports may be used to develop trade which might ultimately be used as a threat

(4) Can develop into military bases. eg - like US, China also wants to acquire overseas base.

(5) The bases at Gwadar threaten the sea lines of communication near Malacca whereas Djibouti Near Bab-el Mandb

The expansion of Chinese strategic footprint in Indian ocean and other regions, need to dealt with Realpolitik

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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10. विश्व बौद्धिक संपदा संगठन (WIPO) के मुख्य कार्य क्या हैं? बौद्धिक संपदा, आनुवंशिक संसाधनों और संबंधित पारंपरिक ज्ञान पर इसकी हालिया संधि से भारत को क्या लाभ होगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the main functions of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)? How will its recent treaty on intellectual property, genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge benefit India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

World intellectual property organization provides for safeguarding and protecting the intellectual rights.

Its other main functions include

① taking steps to ensure the protection of intellectual property like doing research, promoting awareness.

② Further it advises government on ways and highlights loopholes in effort to strengthen the intellectual property regime

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Coordinating with the market, Corporates etc to redressal their grievances raised.

Recent India has entered into treaty on intellectual property, genetic resources, and associated traditional knowledge.

This will benefit India in following way

(1) Recognition of traditional knowledge will prevent the misutilisation of Indian traditional knowledge.
eg- Attempt to patent Healing properties of Haldi

(2) Further, it will boost market confidence and invite investments which will grow the traditional knowledge sector

The Treaty is in Right direction, India is blessed with its civilisation legacy of great knowledge. It needs to be protected and Honoured

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11. यद्यपि केंद्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो (CBI) भ्रष्टाचार से निपटने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है, फिर भी इसकी कार्यप्रणाली की प्रायः पक्षपातपूर्ण होने तथा संघीय भावना के विरुद्ध कार्य करने के लिए आलोचना की जाती है। समुचित उदाहरणों की मदद से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) plays a crucial role in combating corruption, its functioning is often criticized for being partisan and acting against the federal spirit. Discuss with the help of suitable examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Central Bureau of investigation is premier anti-corruption investigation agency, which draws its authority from Delhi special police estb. Act, 1946

In its evolution, it has played crucial role in combating corruption, which can be seen in many controversial scandals.

eg. the 2G scam, the BCCI scam, the Satyam scandal were investigated by the CBI., in which it has shown his calibre as an efficient agency

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However, its functioning is often criticised for being partisan and acting against the federal spirit - often called 'CAGED PARROT'

e.g. The recent withdrawal of general consent by states like West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, shows the violation of federal spirit. They alleged that law and order was state subject and thus responsibility of state police.

Similarly, the partisan view was alleged in cases where, it filed cases against opposition leads (AAP, DMK).

These all criticism demand a look into the challenges in CBI functioning

① Heavy ~~dependence of~~ domination of Central govt in appointment

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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procedure.

(2) Opacity in allocation of cases.

(3) low conviction rate

(4) Outdated training module and vacancies in staff posting.

(5) Reliance on govt for funds, function and functionaries

Thus certain measures can be taken to boost CBI credibility

(1) Constitutional status to CBI will ensure financial autonomy (charged expenditure)

(2) Reform in Delhi police estb act, in tune with changing Needs

(3) The selection committee can be deemed on the lines of CVC, NHRC

CBI, though suffers from criticism of Biasness and partiality is an institution, which is essential to protect the state from corrupt

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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12. भारत में राज्यपाल प्रायः अपनी संवैधानिक भूमिका का अतिक्रमण करते हैं और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर प्रभावी ढंग से कार्य करने में विफल रहते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Governors in India often overstep their constitutional role and fail to act effectively when needed. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India unique political system due to the institution of governor. To ensure Indian unity and integrity, governor act as ~~by~~ lynchpin of India federal system. (Article 153)

The constitutional role of governor can be seen in various provision provided under constitution. With respect to state, he has to act on aid and advice of council of ministers except when he had to act upon his discretion. (Article 163) 200.

Further, in term of ensuring constitutional machinery is working, he can advise the imposition of President Rule (356).

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Further he provides assent to the bill (under article 200) and reserves bill for president in case it demands. (under Article 201).

Overstepping constitutional Role

① Refused to give assent to the Bill. eg. In Kerala, governor has kept bill pending for many years

② Reservation of Bill for president even after assembly again passes (Tamil Nadu case). and of those matters which are under state jurisdiction under Article 246.

③ Interference in Day to Day administration as seen in case of West Bengal. appointment of vice-chancellor.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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However, overstepping the constitutional role, results into failure to act effectually.

The governor has to act as friend, philosopher and guide to the state government. He is the supreme head of state and has to affirm to the oath which he had taken.

In time of crisis like failure of constitutional machinery, full of majority govt, he has to act in his best discretion and with best intention.

The Supreme court, in Hargovind Pant case has rightly argued that governor is office of Dignity and not appointee of Union govt. To realise this, reforms suggested by commission like Punchhi commission, Sarkaria commission can be looked.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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13. भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका दोनों में ही लोकतांत्रिक सिद्धांतों का अनुपालन किया जाता है, लेकिन उनकी निर्वाचन व्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण भिन्नताएं विद्यमान हैं। दोनों देशों की निर्वाचन पद्धतियों में मुख्य भिन्नताएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Both India and the USA adhere to democratic principles but their electoral systems exhibit significant differences. What are the key differences in electoral practices between the two countries? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India and USA are largest and oldest Democracies. Though Both are founded on principles of Rule of law, equality, justice, written constitution, but there are major differences.

In term of electoral system this can be seen in following way.

① India has Parliamentary form of govt, whereas US follows presidential form of govt. In India Head of state is indirectly elected whereas, in USA directly elected

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(2) In USA Head of state and Head of govt is same, whereas in India Head of state is President (de jure Head), and Head of govt (PM) (De facto).

(3) USA follows strict seperation of Power with no overlapping. eg- In USA, executive and legislature are completely seperate. India follows the principle of collective responsibility, where executive comes out of legislature.

In terms of electoral practices following differences can be observed

(1) In term of Party system. - USA follows 2 party system, however India follows, though not strictly multi-party system

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) In term of Dedicated election machinery - India has dedicated body in form of Election commission whereas US doesn't have such body

(3) In USA, there is more institutionalisation of political party, which are more ideological oriented.

In India, due to being Pristine society, India has both traditional and modern features. eg - mobilisation on ethnic lines.

(4) Presence of Pressure groups - In USA, Pressure groups are more influential as they donate more.

However, In India, we are seeing gradual power increase in Pressure groups.

Thus, though both are similar, are also different, being unique to their requirement, thus

14. आप इस दृष्टिकोण से किस हद तक सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण (NGT) ने भारत में पर्यावरणीय न्याय सुनिश्चित करने के अपने उद्देश्य की पूर्ति की है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How far do you agree with the view that the National Green Tribunal (NGT) has met its objective of ensuring environmental justice in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

National green Tribunal with under NGT Act, 2010, provides for speedy and effective disposal of cases relating to environmental matters.. In its course, it has provided a crucial platform for ensuring environmental justice in India..

Met its Objective

① Provids a crucial boost to the evolution of environmental jurisprudence in India, through its judgement.

② uphold the ~~violation of~~ principle of dignity, equality in cases of environmental matter. eg, Judgement in Kehahilutatan case.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Timely disposal of cases as there is statutory limit of 6 months to ensure completion.

④ has provided an expert view on complex environmental matters through consultation with experts.

- Its effectiveness can be seen in its cases like discharge of waste in Yamuna, degradation of Aravali hills etc

However, it suffers from many limitation which limit its ability to do full environmental justice

① Delay in disposal of cases and frequent refusal to entertain cases.

(2) The vacancies in the position, affect its negatively in terms of day to day affairs like filing, drafting

(3) It is often alleged that Natural green Tribunal acts as a parking spot for post-Retirement jobs.

(4) Conflict in jurisdiction with Supreme courts, High courts etc given the complexity of environmental cases. eg- under article 32, 131/136 Individuals and state can approach Supreme court.

Given the recent SC, Judgement in Ranjitsinh case that Right to be free from adverse effects of climate change is under article 21, environmental Jurisprudence will evolve and so the need of NGT.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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15. यद्यपि पंचायती राज संस्थाएं (PRIs) प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति के लिए एक मंच बन गई हैं, किंतु इनका नियोजन एवं सेवा वितरण की एजेंसी के रूप में उद्भव नहीं हुआ है। क्यों? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Though Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have become a platform for competitive politics, they have not emerged as an agency of planning and service delivery. Why? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian constitution provides for institution of Panchayati Raj under 73rd CAA. It is founded on the principle of subsidiarity, to achieve the ideals of grassroot Democracy.

Recently, across India, it is witnessed that PRI have become platform of for competitive politics.

① The participation of National parties and their leaders in local election for electoral mobilisation. eg - UP local Elections

② The violence witnessed in recent West Bengal local election.

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Though above two example show the increasing competitive polity, it has still not emerged as an agency of planning and service delivery.

In term of planning, we see its failure in form of urban sprawl into rural areas. The failure of service delivery can be seen in rising no of parastatals; centrally sponsored scheme.

REASONS

① low finance mobilisation → PRI have to depend for more than 95% of their financial needs from centre and state

② failure to conduct timely elections. This can be cause of weak power of state election commissioner (Not formed timely; dominated by Bureaucrats).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखनी चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Though provider for reservation of vulnerable sequents like women, SC, ST, caste, Religion hamper this

④ lack of Dedicated cadre and skill set to undertake planning.

Due to these limitation PRI has become decentralization of corruption; Rule of Sarpanch Raj. (Mankankar Iyer committee).

Thus, various measures can be taken like; timely formulation of state election commission, state finance commission, including PRI in finance commission recommendation of fiscal shares etc. In the context Recent allocation by 15th FC of 4.36 lakh crore is a welcome step.

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16. ई-गवर्नेंस में अंतरसंचालनीयता (इंटरऑपरेबिलिटी) से आप क्या समझते हैं? विभिन्न ई-गवर्नेंस प्रणालियों की अंतरसंचालनीयता एवं एकीकरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What do you understand by interoperability in e-governance? What steps have been taken by the government to ensure interoperability and integration of various e-governance systems? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

E-governance refers to utilization of information technology and communication in service delivery.

Interoperability refers to the seamless integration of ICT resulting into ease of access to services across different dimension.

Steps taken by govt to ensure interoperability and integration of various e-governance system.

(1) launch of National e-governance framework which aim towards integration of state and centre platform to achieve interoperability.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखनी चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Initiatives like Digital India mission aim to promote digital literacy, infrastructure to ensure accent e-governance system.

(3) In form of Health sector, govt has launched National digital Health mission to ensure the connection between the patient, doctor, centralised database for Health records.

(4) Further initiatives like Agri stack, Digi. Locker, Aadhar Jandhan-Yojana, Direct benefit transfer has been introduced to promote interoperability.

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(5) In term of grievance redressal, the Centralised public grievance redressal system has been launched, where complaint against any service delivery can be done from anywhere.

However, to ensure that interoperability in e-governance remains, inclusive, steps like financial literacy promotion; digital literacy promotion; ensuring Data and privacy security; ~~decrea~~ reducing supply chain vulnerability can be undertaken.

The e-governance has potential to make India Leap frog from its current developing economy, and middle-income trap to realise the vision of Viksit Bharat by 2047.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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17. जब भारत में महिलाओं के यौन और प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य की बात आती है, तब अधिकार-आधारित विमर्श को न केवल सामाजिक मानदंडों द्वारा बल्कि कानूनी मानदंडों द्वारा भी बड़े पैमाने पर नजरअंदाज किया गया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

When it comes to sexual and reproductive health of women in India, rights-based discourse has largely been bypassed not just by the societal norms but also by the legal norms. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखनी चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The sexual and Reproductive Health of women is often victim of debate between the Right of women over bodely autonomy and Patriarchal notion manifested in societal and legal ways.

Rights-based discourse in form of sexual and Reproductive health is important as shown by 2022 Nobel Prize winner in Economics Claudia Goldin, who showed how access to contraceptive led to rise women participation in work force leading to rise empowerment.

However, this discourse

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has largely been passed by not just societal norms but also by legal norms.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Societal Norms

(1) The Power relations in Patriarchy society lead to delegation of bodily autonomy decision to male members of society.

eg, The decision to use contraceptives like condoms are seen challenge to male prestige. Further, female are required to undergo surgeries

(2) The gendered division of labour demand women to uphold the comfort and desire of Men. This results into Domestic violence, Sexual exploitation.

LEGAL NORMS

(1) In many countries, we are witnessing

the withdrawal of Abortion Rights eg- UK

(2) Further evils like Marital rape are still outside the legal accountability mechanism.

(3) Even the Medical Termination of Pregnancy act, did not earlier covered the ~~single~~ unmarried, live in Relationship case.

(4) Further Recent uniform civil laws passed by state like Uttarakhand, Uttarpradesh affect the Right to choice, bodily autonomy.

As B.R Ambedkar has rightly said that greatness of ~~wom~~ any country is judged by condition of women, urgent reform in laws and societal consciousness is required.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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18. पिछले कुछ वर्षों में भारत टीकाकरण कवरेज को बढ़ाने में कितना प्रभावी रहा है? देश में टीकाकरण के प्रयासों को प्रभावित करने वाली चुनौतियां कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How effective has India been in enhancing immunization coverage over the years? What challenges continue to affect immunization efforts in the country? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In context of achieving ~~the~~ Universal Health, immunization coverage provides crucial protection against the disease ~~and~~.

India has launched various initiatives to enhance immunization coverage. Schemes like Universal immunization Program, Mission Indradhanush, Polio eradication campaign etc. This has resulted into eradication of various disease like Polio (2014), and is on its way to eradicate Tuberculosis etc.

However, there are certain challenges which continue to affect immunization efforts in

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country.

① limited fiscal policy - The Health expenditure in India is less than 2%. This results into lack of preventive Health care, sanitation, which results into increase disease transmission

② The rising cases of vaccine derived diseases due to compromised immunity. eg. Recent polio strain detected in Meghalaya.

③ lack of expenditure on Research and development and low participation of private sectors results in eg. low vaccine development and ignorance of Neglected tropical diseases

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) The lack of infrastructural facilities in form of logistics, cold storage. This hamper effective distribution of vaccines.

(5) & Public Behaviour and complacency compounded with limited screening facilities available. eg- Though TB cases are declining, the rate have been slow mainly because of sub-clinical TB transmission

(6) Further, lack of coordination between Centre and state aggravate the situation

India has to increase its immunization coverage. It would be a Paradox, that world's largest vaccine manufacturer itself suffers in its immunization coverage. Recent steps like development of Cervical cancer vaccine and increasing Health expenditure to

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. भारत ने G20 की अपनी अध्यक्षता का उपयोग वैश्विक दक्षिण की आवाज़ को केंद्रीय मंच पर लाने के लिए किया है। अफ्रीका के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
India used its Presidency of the G20 to bring the voice of the Global South to the centre stage. Discuss with special reference to Africa. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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G20 is group of 20 largest economies forum. which deals with International economic issues.. It was with in 1999 with finance ministers and governors of Central Bank, and evolved into Head of state meeting after 2008 Global financial crisis

India presidency of G20 was Guided by the principle of "Vasudhaiva kutumbakam" i.e one earth, one world, one family.

In this presidency, India has used its power to bring voice of global south ~~on~~ to central stage

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Reasons for bringing voice of global South

(1) multilateralism is incomplete with the Developing world participation.

(2) They bear the brunt of current issues like climate change, debt crisis, etc.

Thus India advocated inclusion of African union in G20.

Apart of Inclusion of AU into G20, India launched various initiatives like

(1) Satellite mission for sharing of Data for Development

(2) global Biofuel alliance to promote the energy security and energy transition

(3) setting up of global south centre of excellence to provide innovative solutions to challenges of global south

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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With reference to Africa, its inclusion adds significant CREDIBILITY and AUTHORITY to the G20.

Currently, Africa is moving beyond the Dark continent to continent of future. where its tremendous Resource base, demographic advantage, vast market offer it opportunity to contribute to Global good

Other dimension, which adds weight to African inclusion is the rising challenges like Climate change, extremism, instability (western african coups); needs joint cooperation

However, to realise full potential of its inclusion, African union needs to ensure that it does not meet fate of its predecessor

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. पिछले दशक में भारत और UAE के बीच संबंधों में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उल्लेखनीय विस्तार हुआ है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
India's relationship with the UAE has witnessed a remarkable expansion across various domains in the last decade. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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From the perspective of India 'Look west policy', the United Arab emirates occupy a strategic importance in India's quest for rise in evolving Multi-polar world order.

India relationship with UAE in recent time, has moved beyond the traditional economic angle to evolve into a Multifaceted relationship. This can be seen in various dimensions.

(1) Economic - The recent initiatives like Comprehensive economic partnership Agreement; the introduction of UPI in UAE, hubs

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upon the traditional energy security angle. Thus, it is no surprise that UAE is India 3rd largest trading partner

② Plurilateral forums like I2U2 have opened new chapter in convergence on Regional and global issues with like-minded nations like Israel, USA.

③ In terms of energy security, the recent launch of global Biofuel alliance and green credit initiative add further strategic depth to this relationship.

④ In term of Defence cooperation, both partners share intelligence

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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cooperate in defence exercises, conduct joint patrols to ensure safe, secure and prosperous maritime space.

(5) Further, the recent visit of PM Modi to UAE and conferment of UAE highest order show the personal warmth both leaders share.

(6) In term of connectivity, the recent launched India-middle east Europe economic corridor offers further dimension to this relationship.

However, certain instants like Rise of China and increasing foothold in Region, the exploitation of India migrant workers; the domestic political consensus, need to be overcome to further take this partnership to new heights.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2930)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

SE

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0657113

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : VIJHWAVARDHAN

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

25/8/24

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre

Bhai Joga Mal

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2930)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग का तीव्र विकास किस प्रकार भारत में खाद्य सुरक्षा संबंधी चुनौतियां उत्पन्न कर रहा है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How is the rapid growth of the food processing industry leading to food safety challenges in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is witnessing Rapid growth in food processing sector. Its CAGR is more than 10% each year, and is one of the sunrise sector

Leading to food safety challenges in following ways

① Disregard to Human Health and safety practices. eg- use of chinese sugar syrup in place of Honey

② Further, the lack of information provided to consumers. is also a challenge. eg- Nestle using more sugar in Child food.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) use of unsustainable and harmful production methods which are not Hygenic

(4) The increasing Nexus between the Regulator and food processing Industry due to increased lobbying

Thus, in the above ways increase in food processing sector is leading to food safety challenges in India.

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2. भारत की सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अंतर्गत उचित मूल्य की दुकान (FPS) का प्रारंभ एक विकासशील प्रक्रिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Under the Public Distribution System of India, the Fair Price Shop (FPS) transformation is an evolving process. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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3. भारत में एग्रीटेक स्टार्ट-अप्स किसानों की कृषि उत्पादकता एवं बाजार पहुंच बढ़ाने में किस प्रकार मदद कर रहे हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How are agri-tech startups in India helping farmers in enhancing farm productivity and market access? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Agri-tech startups are crucial transforming factor that are enhancing farm productivity and market acces in following ways.

① Innovative methods of production
- New methods like System of Rice intensification.

② Increasing market access through ease in transportation, access to transportation

③ Capacity Building of farmers through awareness about new products and methods

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(4) Provide benefit of scale to farmers.

Thus, in these ways, helping farmers.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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4. भारत में भूमि सुधारों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में भूमि अभिलेखों के डिजिटलीकरण की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the role of digitization of land records in the effective implementation of land reforms in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

land reform in India has been a crucial challenge in Indian polity right from the post independence period. Recently, govt is harnessing the digital revolution to achieve the above-mentioned goals.. eg- National digital land Records modernization Program

Role of Digitization of land records

① Moving from assumptive land title to conclusive land titling. This will help significantly in reduction of land disputes. [Currently 66% cases are of land disputes].

② Digitized Records will help in Increasing Credit access, thus boosting

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household expenditure on agriculture

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Ease of Doing business will get promoted as land acquisition will becomes easy, through single point of access.

(4) 6. Further, it will provide in case of land registration and standardisation across states.

This will help in effective implementation of land reforms in following ways:

(1) Centralised Data will help govt in providing support to landholders like land pooling, fragment plot consolidation thus boosting their productive capacity

(2) It help to redistribute land eg Degraded lands can be given to landless peasants. Govt through various schemes like SWAMITVA, National generic document registration system to achieve this goal

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5. भारत को अपने जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश का पूर्ण उपयोग करने और आर्थिक विकास में तेजी लाने के लिए एक विनिर्माण-केंद्रित विकास मॉडल को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

To fully exploit its demographic dividend and accelerate economic growth, India needs to adopt a manufacturing-led growth model. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has entered its Demographic sweet spot in year 2021 and will exist till 2055. To accelerate economic growth, India needs to harvest this through manufacturing-led growth model. (Present only 18% share)

Need for manufacturing led growth model

① Present growth is Capital intensive which demands more investment in machines. This creates unemployment.

② To reduce dependency on Agricultural sector → as presently more than 45% workforce is depend on it.

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(3) To increase Household income which will lead to more consumption and rapid growth in economy

eg - China growth was led by investment, which is declining now due to low consumption.

(4) To unlock the manufacturing capacity of MSME sector in sector of comparative advantage eg - textile sector

(5) Further it will help to Harness the Human capital of the Demography.

However to achieve the above goals, India needs to increase its expenditure on capability building (Amartya sen approach) like education, Health. Further, wealth tax may provide additional expenditure capacity. India has potential to be next Manufacturing Power House, provided we play

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. जलवायु परिवर्तन के परिणामस्वरूप बढ़ते प्राकृतिक खतरों से निपटने के लिए भारतीय तटीय समुदायों की प्रत्यास्थता को किस प्रकार मजबूत किया जा सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can the resilience of Indian coastal communities be strengthened to tackle the growing natural hazards resulting from climate change? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian coastline is more than 7500 km. Given the increasing Hazards like increasing sea level, Tsunamis, Storm surge, resilience of Indian coastal communities need to be strengthened.

This can be done in following ways,

① Capacity Building of coastal communities in terms of skill building, hazard identification, response mechanism.

② Utilising Nature-based solution eg- Mangroove can be planted to reduce effects of coastal communities

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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③ Increase in Early Hazard warning and identification system.
- This requires increased investment

④ Harnessing the potential of private sector through public-private partnership, eg- Starlink can be used to give warnings.

⑤ Where necessary, community can be relocated to hinterland to reduce their vulnerability.

Thus, in the above measures Coastal communities resilience can be increased

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7. भारत में अधिक संधारणीय पर्यावरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ग्रीन क्रेडिट प्रोग्राम किस प्रकार कार्बन प्रबंधन से कहीं अधिक विस्तृत है? इसके कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में विभिन्न चिंताएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does the Green Credit Programme extend beyond carbon management to promote a more sustainable environment in India? What are the various concerns about its implementation? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए Candidates must not write on this margin

~~Greenh~~ Green credit programme has been launched under environment Protection act, 1986 to promote positive sustainable green practice while earning green credit.

It extends beyond carbon management to promote a more sustainable environment in following ways.

① Promoting movement in environmental conservation. The credit serves as an incentive to pursue an array of activities like afforestation, sewage treatment etc

② will augment the existing Mission life movement.

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③ Lead to greater private sector participation in conservation efforts

④ will also identify existing degraded lands and undertake afforestation activities, thus promoting land conservation.

Challenges in its implementation

① Difficult to evaluate the green credit due to absence of any specific green taxonomy

② The species chosen for afforestation might not match the local bio-diversity, thus affecting Natural ecosystem.

③ lack of awareness among the people and community at large.

Green credit programme will help India to achieve Net-zero target by 2070.. and thus should be implemented

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. जब पहले से ही अन्य उपग्रह नेविगेशन सिस्टम उपलब्ध हैं, तो NavIC की आवश्यकता क्यों है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What is the need for NavIC when existing satellite navigation systems are already available? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

Navigation with Indian constellation, NavIC is group of 7 satellites in geosynchronous and geostationary orbit, which provide satellite services for the Indian sub-continent and 1500 km beyond its boundaries.

Though other satellite system like GPS, GLONASS (Russia), etc are available, NavIC is essential due to following reason,

① Security purposes. Provides independence in crucial services which are essential in times of crisis, eg- America close proximity to Pakistan; Russia to China-

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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② Own Needs which are unique

India demands own satellite system due to need for push for innovation.

eg - India using Digital economy

③ Use as a leverage to build influence and promote good will in the region. eg. can be given to African countries.

④ The increasing global warming leading to disproportionate impact demand satellite system suited to subcontinent Needs.

Thus, for above reason NavIC is needed.

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9. साइबर-सक्षम वित्तीय अपराध वैश्विक धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के नए क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। चर्चा कीजिए। सरकार इस मुद्दे का समाधान किस प्रकार कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Cyber-enabled financial crime has emerged as the new frontier of global money laundering. Discuss. How can the government address this issue? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Money laundering refers to converting illegal proceeds of crime into legitimate money in order to hide its illegality. The new frontier which are emerging in money laundering is Cyber-enabled financial crime.

New frontier

(1) Increase in Digital transaction as compared to earlier physical movement. eg. UPI transaction

(2) Use of AI in Data-analytics and refining of ways used in doing money laundering.

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(3) New emerging financial innovation like Non-fungible token, Cryptocurrency which reduces traceability

(4) use of Dark web to procure illicit services which help in money laundering

Ways in which govt can address this issue

(1) Increasing cooperation with bodies like financial action task force - implementing Anti-money laundering and counter-terror funding guidelines

(2) Including Designated Non-financial providers into money laundering jurisdiction

(3) Increasing domestic capabilities in term of increasing skill base; reducing reliance on imports for critical equipment

money laundering is a menace which destroys the societal

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. इंडियन आर्मी वर्ष 2024 को 'प्रौद्योगिकी समावेशन वर्ष (Year of Technology Absorption)' के रूप में मना रही है। इसके आलोक में, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि भारत के रक्षा क्षेत्रक में प्रौद्योगिकी के समावेशन की आवश्यकता क्यों है। इस पहल में भारत को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indian Army is observing the year 2024 as the 'Year of Technology Absorption'. In light of this, explain why there is a need for technology absorption in the defence sector of India. What challenges can India face in this initiative? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Technology integration and adoption in the warfare has become an important objective of Indian army in year 2024

NEED FOR TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION

(1) changing nature of warfare - Traditional warfare is changing into Hybrid warfare, where the threats are becoming more diverse

eg → Russian cyber-attacks in Ukraine

(2) to harness the expertise of Private Sector They are becoming powerful Non-state actors who can supplement states capability eg - ~~Cyberwar~~ Starlink in Ukraine conflict

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) To deter against state and Non-state actors.

technology absorption bolster states capacity. eg → cyberattack on Kundakulam Nuclear power plant

(4) To augment existing capabilities → promoting efficiency, deal with Man-power shortage

→ eg → AI can help in decision-making

Challenges in technology absorption

- fiscal expenditure increase.
- dependence on critical technology imports
  eg - Semiconductor chip
- lack of private sector participation

The Nature of changing warfare demands the integration of technology

11. भारत के पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र (NER) में व्यापार एवं उद्योगों के विकास में किन समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ा है? इन समस्याओं से निपटने हेतु किए गए उपायों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the issues faced in the development of trade and industries in the North-Eastern Region (NER) of India? Comment on the measures that have been taken to tackle these issues. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

North-eastern Region is both region of tremendous possibilities and opportunities, while at the same time of concern due to its domestic challenges.

In term of trade and Development of Industries, the region suffer from following issue

① The strong sense of Regional identity deter movement of People, which leads to less investment in the region through migration.
eg - unlike states like Maharashtra where Migrants add to economy, In Assam, the Assamese Id Agitation cause challenge.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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② Security challenges - The insurgencies witnessed across time and space
eg - Demand of greater Nagalim ; ULFA, deter the creation of certain and safe environment which is needed for Business

③ Role of external state Actors like Pakistan, China, illegal migration from Bangladesh, Myanmar, creates suspicion in the minds of natives.

④ Further, other factors like lack of Basic infrastructure in terms of connectivity, Poverty ; presence of organised crime syndicates ;
challenges of logistics movement (Siliguri corridor) etc deter the development of trade and industries

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However, govt has taken various measures to rectify the situation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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[Domestic]

① Increased investment in the Region through policy support through schemes. eg- Udan Scheme; development of multimodal park in Jogighopa, Assam.

② To boost connectivity, development of infrastructure like SELA Tunnel, Pro Gati Shakti initiative; national waterway has been taken.

③ To create conducive peace environment, efforts have been taken like Peace agreements. eg- Recently with Bodoland.

[Bilateral] → Kaladan Multimodal project; Border Haats; cooperation with Japan etc. North east can act as Gateway to South east Asia provided it is developed.

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12. जलवायु परिवर्तन और बढ़ते जल संकट के युग में, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई प्रणालियां भारत में संधारणीय कृषि पद्धतियों में किस प्रकार योगदान दे सकती हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In the era of climate change and growing water scarcity, how can micro-irrigation systems contribute to sustainable agricultural practices in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Global warming is leading to more water scarcity in India. Currently, India is among top water-stressed countries (World Resource institute). This is further compounded by the fact, that it is largest user of groundwater in the world (25%)

In this context, micro irrigation system can contribute to sustainable agricultural practices in the following way

① Decrease in water-runoff. Since micro-irrigation techniques like sprinkler and drip, irrigate release less water. This will decrease water usage

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② It decreases soil erosion as less water is absorbed easily and only that is needed. This prevents the undercutting of soil as witnessed in traditional paddy cultivation.

③ Reduction in usage of fertilizer and pesticide:- In addition to usage of new innovation like UREA GOLD, the micro-irrigation system releases less ~~soil~~ fertilizer as compared to traditional methods.

④ Prevents growth of Harmful weeds and fungus which thrive in excess water. This helps the beneficial microbes and crops which are sustainable.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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(5) Further, the use of micro-irrigation reduces usage of water through borewells, pumps which rely on. Heavy subsidies. This reduction in fiscal burden, can be used in more productive sector.

However, there are certain challenges associated with Micro-Irrigation

(1) Increase in expenditure as they are expensive. This negatively affects Small and Marginal farmers, who rely on. ~~m. hold~~ are more than 85% ~~of t~~ in Number.

(2) This demands other connectivity facilities like electricity, skill etc.

Micro-irrigation system has potential to save India water crisis, provide strong impetus is given

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. भारतीय रेलवे में माल परिवहन से संबंधित समस्याओं का समाधान करने तथा घरेलू माल ढुलाई में इसकी हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाने के लिए कौन-सी रणनीतियां अपनाई जा सकती हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What strategies can be adopted to overcome the issues pertaining to freight transportation in the Indian Railways and increase its share in the domestic freight? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian Railways current share in freight transport is 27%. which govt aim to take to atleast 50% by 2030. Though freight transport is dominated by Road sector, various measures can be undertaken to increase Railway share.

[THERE ARE VARIOUS ISSUES IN WHICH MEASURES REQUIRED]

① Diversification of Freight Basket

Currently Railways freight is dominated by Coal transport giving more than 45% of its Revenue. This can be diversified to include other sectors like consumer goods, cement; Cold storage items like Horticulture

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(2) The existing infrastructure needs to be rehauled. This demands the need to repair damaged tracks, improvement in signalling apparatus, Further, Kavach can be looked into to promote market confidence.

(3) In terms of wagons, more efficiency is needed. This can be achieved through use of lightweight Aluminium wagons [though recent tender was cancelled]; electrification of lines or use of more Horsepower engines. This will bring down the logistic cost, increased delivery thus boosting its freight share.

(4) Another issue which needs to be overcome is the development of multimodal connectivity. The PM Gatishakti plan is a

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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right push in this direction. This will ensure the easeness with which goods are carried across different region of India, including different terrains.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(5) Another most important aspect which need to be undertaken is Revision of passenger fare rates. Currently, the Revenue from freight is cross-subsidized to cover fare subsidies. This will free up ~~the~~ fiscal burden, and can increase expenditure on other crucial measures

(6) Further, the unutilized assets like lands etc can be monetized to accrue more funds to undertake more investment.

Railway ~~forms~~ form backbone of Indian economy. It is our perogative to ensure that it remains sustainable

14. उन कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिन्होंने नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में प्रभावशाली प्रगति करने और वैश्विक नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परिवर्तन में अग्रणी के रूप में स्थापित होने में भारत की सहायता की है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the factors that have aided India in making impressive strides in the renewable energy sector and establishing itself as a frontrunner in the global renewable energy transition. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is world's ~~larg~~ 3rd largest Renewable energy producer and is on its way to become global leader to achieve Paris Agreement goals.

FACTORS THAT HAVE AIDED INDIA IN BECOMING FRONTRUNNER

(i) Location and Resource base of the Indian sub-continent. The tropical location allows India access of sunlight round the year. Further the vast coastline of more than 7500 km and southwest monsoon, boosts its wind energy production. This has made India 4th largest solar produce~~r~~ and

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(3) → Further the diverse terrain in terms of deserts, hills, mountains has led to ease in location of mega projects.

eg → India's diverse rivers in Himalaya act as sources for Hydro power.; Further the vast stretches of Thar desert for solar projects.

(2) Govt Push towards Renewable energy

(1) In terms of Policy support → Scheme like PM-KUSUM ; Mega solar Power Park scheme ; National Bio-fuel policy, PM Surya ghar muft Bijli Yojana has given crucial push to pursuit of Renewable energy..

(2) To augment the Domestic capabilities in terms of building

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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local manufacturing capacity.
Schemes like Production-linked incentive for solar panels; PM-Suryakiran scheme; Suryamitra to build skill set.

(c) Even in terms of Investment, the inclusion into Priority sector lending of Renewable energy ease access to finance

(d) International platform launched like International solar alliance, global Biofuel alliance etc.

(3) Private sector has also shown high interest in this, as many projects are ~~bu~~ being built in PPP mode.

However, certain irritants like decreasing reliance on imports from China; attracting more investment and policy certainty needs to be undertaken to achieve Panchamrit target by 2070.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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15. उर्वरकों और कीटनाशकों से युक्त कृषि अपवाह पर्यावरण प्रदूषण में किस प्रकार योगदान देता है? कृषि अपवाह के प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए क्या उपाय अपनाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does agricultural runoff containing fertilizers and pesticides contribute to environmental pollution? What measures can be taken to mitigate the impact of agricultural runoff? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is 3rd largest producer of fertilizer and pesticides and 2nd largest consumer. This is however, dominated by unsustainable consumption which results into Agricultural runoff leading to environmental pollution. This happen in following ways.

① Increased runoff leads to water pollution, where excess nutrients cause Eutrophication. leading to phenomena like Algal blooms.

This not only reduces the Biological oxygen demand, but also leads to proliferation of invasive species.

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(2) Further, Increased agricultural runoff leads to soil pollution as the pesticides and fertilizers degrade soil by excess deposition of Nutrients. It leads to soil acidification and removal of good bacteria.

(3) Further, it also causes the crucial species of Birds and animals to die as it leads to accumulation and Biomagnification at the food chain. This affects all the species which are involved.

MEASURES THAT CAN BE TAKEN TO MITIGATE THE IMPACT

(1) Promotion of sustainable Agricultural practices like Zero-budget Natural farming and Organic farming.

→ This will decrease reliance on fertilizer and pesticide, thus leading to reduced runoff.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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(2) Use of less water intensive crops.
This demands diversification of crops moving away from current Rice, Sugarcane to millets, horticulture. This will in the first place reduce demand of water.

(3) Further, utilisation of more water efficient cropping system like Drip irrigation, sprinkler irrigation. eg- In Israel, this has reduced water usage thus leading to less runoff.

(4) There is also need to generate more awareness among farmers. This demand more testing laboratories, awareness about new innovation like Urea gold. etc

(5) Most importantly, govt free subsidies on Power, and water usage needs to be change. In light of changing Climate Sustainable Agriculture is a must. Thus needs to reduce Agriculture Pull

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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16. हिमालयी राज्यों में पर्यटकों की बढ़ती संख्या ने उनके पारिस्थितिकीय समावेशन क्षमता को पार कर लिया है, जिसके कारण बड़े पैमाने पर मानव-जनित आपदाएं उत्पन्न हुई हैं। संधारणीय पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देते हुए ऐसी आपदाओं को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The growing influx of tourists in Himalayan states has breached their ecological carrying capacity, leading to significant man-made disasters. What measures can be implemented to prevent such disasters while promoting sustainable tourism? Discuss with relevant examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to NITI Aayog, Himalayan states witness tourist influx of about 250 million each year, which is expected to reach 400 million per year by 2030. This has impacted their ecological carrying capacity, leading to man-made disasters.

IMPACT ON ECOLOGICAL CAPACITY LEADING TO DISASTERS

① Increasing tourist influx is leading to unsustainable Rapid urbanization which includes more concretization leading to ~~reduce~~ more surface runoff and absorption eg- Uttarakhand is one of fastest urbanizing state.

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(2) leads to increasingly degradational activities like deforestation, soil erosion, harm to local biodiversity which sustains it. eg- construction of resort on slopes by clearing forest.

(3) Rapid expansion leads to major infrastructure projects, which demands activities like Mountain cutting. eg Sillyara tunnel.

(4) Further, increase in Pollution through plastic waste, Black soot discharge from vehicle exhausts, water pollution eg- Pangong lake in ladakh is negatively affected by growing tourism.

This leads to disasters like Urban floods, flash floods, cloudburst, landslide (Recent sikkim) and increasing instances of wildfires (Uttarakhand wildfires).

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Further Joshimath sinking is best example

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Measures that can be taken

① Environmental audit of tourist activities and putting green cess to deter and promote good practices.

② Strict implementation of Building by-laws in construction of Buildings

③ Promoting the use of sustainable building materials which are eco-friendly like Bamboo.

④ Promoting other tourist destinations like south India to decrease the pressure or can also put tourism fee.

⑤ Forming a task force to holistically study the negative effects of tourism on Himalayan states.

Himalayan States are important from every aspect- Ecological, Cultural, Security etc., thus it is our imperative to protect them

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17. सुपरकंडक्टर्स विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी के विभिन्न क्षेत्रकों में नवाचार को किस प्रकार बढ़ावा देते हैं? उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How do superconductors fuel innovation in diverse fields of science and technology? Illustrate with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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In the current Digital world, ~~re~~ revolved with the fourth industrial revolution, ~~Semi~~ super conductor can act as Building block to fuel innovation in diverse fields of science and technology in following ways:

① Provides for manufacturing of consumer goods like mobile phones, ~~TV~~ TV, which are more efficient, utilise less power and come with more features.

② Boost innovation in critical sectors like defence, space, Renewable energy

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→ In term of space sector, used in vast-service like satelite service. ~~Recent Starlink is the best ex~~. which are more fast

→ In term of Renewable energy, the energy transmission cost will become Negligible, thus leading to savings in cost.

→ In defence, can provide new impetus to boost the production of New generation fighter aircrafts, submarines.

③ On a more Broad level, can lead to realization of universal energy security for all.

However, Superconductor innovation is still in Nascent stage and ~~without bra~~ suffers

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from following challenges

(1) Still in Research phase. Recent claim of south Korean scientists were refuted.

(2) Difficult to maintain at room temperature and ~~required~~ require great pressure to achieve

(3) limited investment in Research and development and concentration in Developed world can defer collaboration or innovation.

Superconductor if achieved can act as a changing force of human civilization just like electricity did; Nuclear energy did.

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18. यद्यपि भारत में लगभग सभी प्रकार के बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों को कवर करने वाले कानून मौजूद हैं, फिर भी अनेक प्रवर्तन संबंधी, विनियामकिय और प्रशासनिक चुनौतियां भारत में बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों के व्यावसायीकरण में बाधा उत्पन्न करती हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While India has laws covering almost all types of intellectual property rights, numerous enforcement, regulatory and administrative challenges hamper the commercialisation of IPRs in India. Elaborate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India is a member of world trade organisation and thus provides a strong regulatory framework for protection of intellectual property rights.

Further it has laws which cover almost all types of IP like the Patent Act, Copyright act; Geographical indicators Act etc.

However Numerous enforcement, regulatory and Administrative Challenges Remain :-

① Delay in filing and grant of Patents: This is nearly double of time taken in USA, South Korea

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(2) lack of skilled manpower to evaluate the credibility of patents filed. - eg- Bureaucrats and generalists are involved.

(3) Cumbersome and high cost filing process deters entrepreneurs to file in India, thus promoting ~~filing~~ filing in other jurisdictions,

(4) Concerning corporate Practices like evergreening, which creates monopoly of certain corporates on specific products, limiting their commercialisation.

(5) limited investment in Research and Development - eg- In India limited to 0.7% of Budget as

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compared to USA (2%); South Korea (5%). Further, it is dominated by public sector

(5) limited investment in Product Commercialization after grant of Patent. eg- lack of venture capital support, Angel fund etc

(6) lack of infrastructure like dedicated laboratories to test the application.

The commercialization of IPR, is a significant step in reaping the benefits of Scientific innovation. It is thus of crucial need to undertake measures to address above concern.

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19. एकीकृत थियेटर कमान का निर्माण करने में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि कमानों का थिएटराइजेशन किस प्रकार तीनों सेनाओं के बीच जनशक्ति और संसाधनों के बेहतर एकीकरण और युक्तिकरण को बढ़ावा दे सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Keeping in view the challenges in creating integrated theatre commands, examine how the theaterisation of commands can lead to greater integration and rationalisation of manpower and resources among the three services. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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India is currently pursuing major defence reforms under integrated theatre commands to promote greater integration and Rationalisation of Manpower

Though there are certain challenges.

① Inter-service Rivalry in term of demand in more influence and authority. eg- Navy gets the least budgetary allocation among 3 services.

② lack of prior experience and need to undertake such a massive exercise on a vast scale might lead to Resource allocation challenges.

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(3) The shortage of equipments, assets like fighter jets, obsolete technology, reliance on imports are other aspects which might affect it. eg- Indian air force has significant fighter jet shortages

However, it will lead to greater integration and rationalisation of Man power in following ways.

(1) Responding to security challenges holistically by utilising existing resources of three services.

eg- In western command, the threat from ~~China~~ Pakistan can be dealt with swift deployement.

(2) Experience from other great Powers - Superpowers like United States and soviet union and Now China have adopted Integrated theatre commands which has boosted their alliance

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③ Changing Nature of warfare. especially the increasing Hybrid and grey-zone tactics. Here the lines of traditional and modern are getting blurred, which demands Part reform.

④ Further, the unproductive sectors of defence can be freed up and monetized which will reduce the fiscal Burden. This can be diverted to increased Research and development expenditure.

⑤ Further, the Rationalisation of manpower can be achieved by integration of new technologies, reduction of some redundant jobs in all services.

Integrated theatre commands are a long overdue. This will help India to defence itself, project power and bolster its Hard power capabilities

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20. सीमावर्ती गांवों को न केवल भौगोलिक दृष्टि से बल्कि सुविधाओं के मामले में भी प्रथम गांव मानना, सीमा सुरक्षा बढ़ाने की एक प्रमुख रणनीति हो सकती है। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे उपायों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Treating border villages as first villages not just geographically but also in terms of facilities can be a key strategy for enhancing border security. Discuss. Also, highlight the measures being taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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In Kautilya's arthashastra it is mentioned that internal development of a state depends upon how well its boundaries are guarded. In this context, Border security assumes significance, where Border villages serves as first line of defence.

Significance geographically

The security and stability of Border villages, enhances the India State presence and bolsters its claim in disputed territories. eg- China is rapidly settling people in border areas to assert its claim.

However, not just in term of geography, but also in terms of facilities can be a key strategy.

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(1) The presence of basic infrastructure like Roads and telecom cells can act as crucial force multiplier.

→ Roads can act as determinant of logistics movement. [eg- During Kargil war, Srinagar-leh highway was targeted].

→ Basic telecom cells can increase communication capabilities in surveillance and Reconnaissance

(2) Further the Economic aspects of Border villages can supplement security needs.

→ F.eg- access to food, water can be supplemented.

(3) The Border villages also act as significant source of cooperation and trust building. eg- Border haats in across India, Bangladesh border

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(4) Moreover, presence of Basic facility prevent from migration of Population to hinterlands, leading to formation of GHOST VILLAGES. [This is witnessed across Kgarthan border adjecent to Pakistan].

In this context govt has taken various measures

(1) Vibrant villages Programme - Through this program, govt is aiming to saturate the villages with basic facilities like Road, Health etc

(2) Mission Sadhbhawna of Indian army is undertaken to promote confidence and trust among the habitants.

(3) Comprehensive integrated Border Management Program, provides ~~necessary~~ necessary boost to tighten security across border.

Further, many other steps like increasing BSF jurisdiction, development of Bridges has been taken.

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